

43425 to 43440—Continued.

come from Antigua. It appears to belong to the Guatemalan race, but may possibly be a cross between this and some other race. It is not to be recommended as a fruit, but is of interest in connection with the experiments now being carried on to obtain the best stocks for the commercial varieties of avocado. The fruit is unusually small for this region, being no more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and frequently not more than 2 inches. It is obovate or broadly pyriform in outline. The surface practically smooth and shining purplish maroon in color. The skin is quite thin, but thicker than is common in the Mexican race. The flesh is pale green, very rich in flavor, but lacking in quantity, due to the very large size (comparatively) of the seed, which has the characteristic closely adhering seed coat of the Guatemalan race."

43432. HUFELANDIA ANAY Blake. Lauraceæ.

Anay.

"No. 34a. Mazatenango, Guatemala, September 23, 1916.) Seeds of an interesting species of *Persea* which occurs in this region as a large forest tree and is called *anay* by the natives. It so closely resembles an avocado of the Mexican race in the external appearance of the fruit as to lead one to suspect at first that it must be a form of *Persea americana* but on a closer examination of the tree and fruit one finds numerous characters which indicate that it must be entirely distinct from *Persea*.

"In clearing the forest for planting coffee, a few large trees are left to provide shade for the coffee plants, and it was due to this fact that we found the *anay*. Two large trees are standing close to the entrance of the finca 'El Compromiso,' about one-half mile from Mazatenango. Others are said to occur in the forest and are known to the natives, who eat the fruits in the same way as avocados and consider them a variety of avocado, '*tipo de aguacate*,' as they say.

"The *anay* is a tall, rather slender tree, reaching a great height in the forest. The two which were seen were between 60 and 70 feet in height. The bark is nearly smooth and of a rich red-brown color, grayish in places. The young branchlets are light brown, finely pubescent. The leaf blades are broadly elliptic to oblong-lanceolate in outline, 8 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 3 to 6 inches broad, acute to shortly acuminate at the apex rounded to broadly acute at the base, rigidly chartaceous, bright green and glabrous above (with the exception of the costa and primary transverse veins, which are sparsely hairy), the lower surface being slightly lighter in color and glabrate. The young leaves are softly pubescent below and sparsely hairy above. Petiole $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, terete slender, but swollen just below the point of union with the lamina. The foliage when crushed has no aromatic odor, like that of the Mexican race. The fruits ripen in August and September. In form they are slender pyriform, sometimes curved and sometimes pointed at the apex. Often the neck is long and sharply defined. The body of the fruit is slightly compressed on two sides. The length varies from 4 to 6 inches. The surface is smooth, glossy, and purplish black. The epicarp is exceedingly thin and membranous and adheres closely to the firm, oily flesh, which is divided into two zones of color, the outer being pale green and the inner, which is of the same thickness as the outer, a greenish cream color. The two zones are more sharply defined than they ordinarily are in the cultivated avocados. The flavor of the flesh is rich